

Attacks of Unprecedented Violence Along Battle Front

One man is reported to have been killed in Belgium and one in Paris. The explosion in Paris fell near the quarter occupied by many Americans. There is an unconfirmed rumor that an attack on Antwerp is impending. Neither army has achieved anything notable since the allies have reported progress in one direction. The allies at the one point claim to have thrown back a desperate advance by the crack Russian Guard and the Germans insist that today, with a weaker force, their right has checked the advance of a mixed French and British force brought up by rail.

PICTURESQUE WARFARE:
NOT A THING OF PAST
Recurring references to bayonet charges seem to prove conclusively that this picturesque and romantic aspect of warfare, which, it was thought, had been killed by the advent of great guns and other equipment of modern armies, is not all a thing of the past.

The French official communication says that at some points the trenches are only 100 metres apart. Thus a small portion of the millions engaged have known the stimulation and thrill of hand-to-hand fighting.

Dispatches from Petrograd report that fierce fighting still goes on in Galicia, though Cracow, towards which the Russian hosts have been marching ever since Przemyśl was invaded and communication cut, has not been attacked.

To the north, the German invasion is assuming vaster proportions, notwithstanding the Russian War Office insists that the Germans are being repulsed at the frontier.

It is the opinion of the front line that the German front extends from the Baltic Coast to the southern boundary of Silesia, a distance of about 100 miles.

What opposition the Germans have met is believed to have been little more than a cavalry screen. The fighting centered again today along the River Niemen, and that their retreat was more or less general.

aided manner last week the total of **DEATHS OF NAVAL MEN.**

IN LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS
There has been a death of naval men in the last twenty-four hours, and although the fall of the Austrian seaport of Cattaro has been reported imminent for several days, the event has not been recorded.

The German Emperor's illness, variously described last week as a severe cold and influenza, is now said to be inflammation of the lungs, due to the Emperor falling into a water-filled trench.

To the cholera, heretofore reported among the Austrian troops, has been added, according to an Antwerp dispatch, typhus fever, which is said to be raging in the German camps around Brussels and near Tournai.

It is reported that several hundred Germans already have succumbed to this disease.

Quick to realize, as did Germany, the necessity of a high birth rate to offset deaths due to the war, a movement has been started in England to reduce marriage fees and to encourage soldiers and sailors to wed before leaving for the front. The Archbishop of Canterbury has advised and addressed an open letter on the subject to a London paper. In the letter, the archbishop was inaugurated some time ago.

ARCHBISHOP ADVISES ENCOURAGEMENT OF WEDDING
LONDON, September 27 (2:25 P. M.).—The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent a letter to all the bishops, urging them to reduce marriage license fees, so that soldiers and sailors summoned to active service may wed before leaving home. Marriage fees aggregate \$10, which includes \$2.50 in a stamped duty to the government.

The bishop has requested the government to waive the payment of this duty in the case of recruits.

Many dioceses already have lowered the license fee, and others are doing so. The wholehearted encouragement of marriages on the part of the soldiers and sailors has attracted much interest in England, and probably inspired the archbishop's action.

PERCEPTIBLE PROGRESS REPORTED BY FRENCH
PARIS, September 27 (2:57 P. M.).—The following official war bulletin was issued today:

"First. On our left wing the battle has been continued with perceptible progress on our part. On the front, between the River Oise and Somme, and on the north of the Somme, from Alsace to Rheims, the Germans have made violent attacks at several points, some of them being at the point of the bayonet, but they were all repulsed. In many places, the French and German trenches were not more than 100 metres apart.

"Second. In the centre from Rheims to Soissons, the Prussian Guard has undertaken unsuccessfully a vigorous offensive, being hurled back in the region of Heuvelin, about seven miles northeast of Rheims and about twenty-five miles east of Soissons, and Nogent Alsace (three miles due east of Rheims). From Soissons, the enemy yesterday made a successful attack between the highway leading from Somme to Châlons-sur-Marne and the line of the railway from St. Menchould to Vouziers. At the end of the day our troops regained the ground they lost.

"Between the region of the Argonne and the Meuse, the enemy has not manifested activity. On the heights of the Meuse nothing new has developed. In the southern part of the Woëvre district, the Germans occupy a front, which passes by St. Mihiel and northwest of Pont-Auxois.

"On our right wing, in Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace, there has been no important change."

REPORT ON SITUATION FROM GERMAN SOURCES
BERLIN, September 27 (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—The following statement on the situation in Northern France was received from the headquarters of the German general staff last night:

"The enemy are using all their forces on the extreme end of the right flank of the German army.

"At Bapaume (in Pas de Calais, fourteen miles southeast of Arras) an advance French division was repulsed by a smaller German force.

"In the centre of the battle front we have made slight gains which are being consolidated."

"The forts under bombardment south of Verdun have withdrawn their fire, and our artillery is engaged with forces the enemy brought up on the west bank of the Meuse."

"Elsewhere the situation remains unchanged."

NO OBSERVATION POST ON RHEIMS CATHEDRAL
WASHINGTON, September 27.—The French embassy made public the following communication today:

"The French government has been informed that the German government officially alleges that the bombardment of the Rheims cathedral (first denied and now openly acknowledged by its authors) had been caused by a French post of observation having been established on the cathedral.

"A telegram of General Joffre to the Minister of War shows that the destruction, was as stated before, without the shadow of excuse. The telegram is as follows:

"The fifth (French) army had occupied Rheims until September 18, and then was relieved by the ninth. Both declare they established no post of observation on the cathedral, the systematic bombardment of which began on the 19th at 3 P. M."

NIGHT AND DAY ATTACKS ON RHEIMS CATHEDRAL
PARIS, September 28 (11:37 P. M.).—The official communication issued tonight says the Germans continued night and day attacks of unprecedented violence, but they have been unsuccessful.

The text follows:

"It is confirmed that since the night of 25th to the 26th, and up to far into the day of the 27th, the Germans have not ceased, night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence, with the determined purpose of trying to break through our positions."

"These attacks were made with a uniformly denoting instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle."

"Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannon and many prisoners."

"All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morale of our troops, notwithstanding this uninterrupted struggle, continues excellent, and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy who is sheltered in defensive positions."

SITUATION DECLARED TO BE SATISFACTORY
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch]
LONDON, September 27.—The official Press Bureau tonight issued this report on the operations in France:

"The situation is satisfactory."

"Counter-attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy loss to the enemy."

GERMAN CASUALTIES OFFICIALLY REPORTED
BERLIN, September 27 (via wireless to London, 3:10 P. M.).—The total German casualties in dead, wounded and missing, as officially reported to date are 104,539.

Dead, 15,474; wounded, 65,968; missing, 23,097.

According to a letter from an officer of the German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, this vessel was not sunk by the British cruiser Highflyer, as was asserted, but was blown up when her ammunition was gone. Only a few of the crew were captured. The officer says the fire of the Highflyer was poor.

SHELLED FROM HEIGHTS BY RUSSIAN ARTILLERY
LONDON, September 27 (3:15 P. M.).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd says:

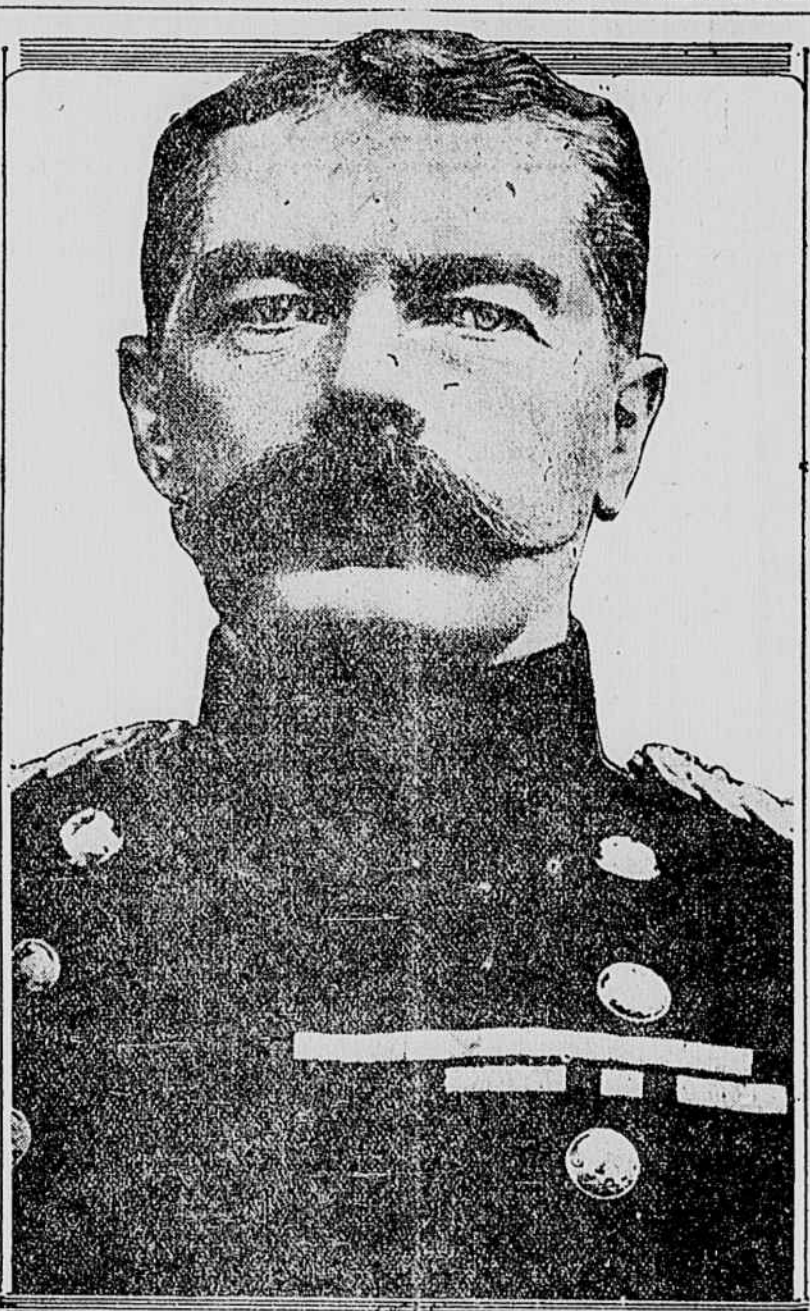
"A big column is retreating along the road towards Smolensk (Sanok) from Przemyśl, Galicia, after having been shelled from the heights by Russian artillery. In their hurried retreat, the enemy left parts of their train of motor cars."

EXTERMINATE PEOPLE IN SPAIN AND TREASURES
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch]
BOURDEAUX, September 27.—The Berliner Tageblatt prints an article by Dr. Gifford, professor of the history of the arts, in which he recommends that the German troops, after entering Paris, exterminate the people without pity, but spare the art treasures.

SHAFT TO COMMEMORATE BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch]
PETROGRAD, September 27 (via Bordeaux).—The Novo Vremya has opened a subscription to raise a monument to Rheims in order to commemorate the bombardment of the cathedral.

SYSTEM OF ESPIONAGE BIG HELP TO GERMAN
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch]
PARIS, September 27.—It is now known that the Germans' heavy siege guns began firing on the forts at Metz with remarkable accuracy, indicating perfect knowledge of the range, as soon as they had been

SHOWING HIS MILITARY GENIUS



Lord Kitchener—The British War Minister.

Kitchener, of Khartoum, as Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, Great Britain's War Minister, is familiarly called, is displaying the genius of a Napoleon in the manner in which he is handling the situation. His secret trips to Paris, the last just as a siege of the German capital was imminent, turned the tide, and resulted in driving the German's back. More and more each day as the war progresses, he is showing the military genius which at sixty-four has placed him in the position of War Minister in one of the greatest nations of the world.

brought up and placed in position. It also known now why they were able to do so.

It was learned that concrete platforms necessary to mount the guns had been in position for two years in a factory which was constructed in the woods of Landers, which several years ago passed into the hands of a purchaser who described himself as Gilbert Mast, of Brussels. The Mast reminds us, to-day, however, that it published on July 3, 1911, the following paragraph:

"The real proprietor of the woods of Landers is General von Kroppe, who is a Frenchman. This statement is confirmed to-day by a paragraph in the Gazette de Cologne, by another in the Courrier de France, and by a recent circular of the French bank at Nancy, and lastly by the Krupp company itself, which announces the coming installation of a locomotive factory on ground located in the woods of Landers."

It was this so distant locomotive factory which acted as cover for a system of espionage so complete that, during the bombardment of the fort, the enemy was informed by an underground telephone of all that was going on inside the city.

FRENCH LIEUTENANT BECOMES HERO OF DAY
ON THE BATTLE FRONT, September 27 (via Paris).—A French lieutenant, M. Verlin, is the hero of the day, as the result of an affair in which he was the main figure.

The lieutenant and fifty men, reconnoitering ten miles in advance of the main body on the Oise River, encountered 5,000 Germans. The Frenchmen took refuge in nearby woods, and from this shelter fired volleys until only thirteen of their detachment remained alive, and of these four were wounded. The prize then went away. The Germans hesitated to attack the woods for fear of a trap.

JAPANESE FORCES DEFEAT GERMAN
TOKYO, September 27 (9:55 P. M.).—It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a fourteen-hour battle on the outskirts of Tsingtau, seat of the government on the German leased possession of Kiaochow, China.

Japanese casualties are given as three killed and twelve wounded. According to the statement, the fight began September 26, when the German troops bombarded the Japanese troops.

Japanese aeroplanes proved effective in reconnoitering expeditions, and are reported to have escaped unharm.

KAISER IS ILL WITH INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS
LONDON, September 27 (5:50 P. M.).—A dispatch to the Times from Geneva says the Kaiser is ill with inflammation of the lungs, as a result of having fallen into a trench filled with water.

DEFEATING BRITISH IS DIFFICULT TASK
ROME, September 27 (via Paris, 9:21 P. M.).—The fate of the German colonies will not be decided in the Pacific or in Africa, but on European battlefields. Such was the assertion today of Dr. W. S. Solf, German Secretary of State for Colonies, and former Governor of German Samoa, in a speech in Berlin, according to a dispatch from the German capital.

Dr. Solf said that defeating "our worst enemies, the English, is a more difficult task than many imagine. Germany does not fear England on land, but on sea he added, where she must face the most powerful fleet in the world, in addition to the Japanese navy."

"Our greatest expectation is merely to be able to diminish the energy and the resources of the English, and fight the disloyal motion employed by England in damaging our commerce and industry. We must fight to the end, and industrially and economically impose security for at least a half century against our continental enemy. We fight for a victory against England, for gain which must be proportional to

decision. In the centre of the battle front several attacks have been made on both sides.

"Camp Des Remains, near Saint Mihiel, taken by the Bavarians, is one of the barrier forts south of Verdun."

"Official reports say that snipers suddenly attacked a German sanitary service detachment carrying French wounded, and killed a surgeon and seven ambulance volunteers."

"A letter of a South American military attaché accompanying the German army says that the German warfare is admirable, not only from the military, but still more from the humanitarian point of view."

VISIT WOUNDED AT CONNAUGHT HOSPITAL
LONDON, September 27 (5:55 P. M.).—King George and Queen Mary today motored from Aldershot to Farnborough Hill, where they visited the residence of the former Empress Eugenie. A number of wounded officers are quartered there. Their Majesties also visited the wounded at the Connaught Hospital.

GERMAN EMPEROR GONE TO EAST PRUSSIA
LONDON, September 28 (3:30 P. M.).—According to a Petrograd dispatch to the Times, "It has been ascertained beyond doubt that the German Emperor has gone to East Prussia."

SERVIANS RECENTLY SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES
PARIS, September 27 (3:07 P. M.).—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Serbia, dated September 24, and delayed in transmission, says:

"The Servians have lost heavily during the battle with the Austrians, which has been progressing for a fortnight. The Austrians have brought five army corps into action. With several brigades of fresh troops they crossed the River Drina and attacked the Servians, whose numbers were inferior."

"More than 30,000 Austrians, with much artillery and machine guns, advanced with the object of reaching Kroupan, Vallyand Eyo. The Servians beat back the Austrian left wing which lost 10,000 men killed and wounded. In the centre, however, the Servians were compelled to retire six miles. Later the Servians forced the Austrian right wing also to retreat with enormous losses."

"Meanwhile independent columns of Servians and Montenegrins have advanced far into Bosnia."

COLONEL ENTERTAINS BELGIAN COMMISSION
(Continued From First Page.)

See her enter the struggle on the side of the allies."

GERMANY WILL NOT BE VICTORIOUS
The Belgian commissioner was asked what he thought would be the peace demands of Germany were she to be returned victorious.

"Ah," he said, "Germany can never conquer the allies. Her ultimate defeat—the defeat of militarism—was sealed the day she first set foot on Belgian soil."

The commission is on the way to Antwerp.

Colonel Roosevelt, preparatory to stamping the State of Ohio, the next few days for Progressive candidates spent most of Sunday with James A. Garfield, the candidate of the Bull Moose party for Governor. Mr. Garfield lives at Mentor, a suburb of Cleveland.

The Colonel will address members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce at noon on Monday, leaving for Columbus, where he will speak at a big meeting of Progressives in the evening. He will make an address in Toledo on Tuesday.

WAR-BLAME REPUDIATED BY GERMAN CHURCHMEN
(Continued From First Page.)

Rev. Charles MacFarland, secretary of the council:

"I do not see how a statement of this kind can help matters. American churches are endeavoring to maintain without interruption the relations previously existing with the German churches and with the churches of all other nations. Our attitude is more than one of neutrality; it is an attitude of conciliation."

AUSTRIANS PREPARING FOR FINAL RESISTANCE

(Continued From First Page.)

"British cruisers captured two Dutch steamers bound for Rotterdam loaded with Swedish iron and ore, and diverted their cargoes to the British iron works at Middlesbrough. Three other Dutch steamers bound from America to Rotterdam were captured and taken to Plymouth."

Reports of clashes between Bavarian and Prussian troops; the reported escape of imprisoned French soldiers and the story of the sinking of a German cruiser and two German torpedo boats by the Russian cruiser Bayan, in the Baltic are officially denied.

A Berlin telegram to the Cologne Gazette says French reports that Pope Benedict XV. has addressed a protest to the Emperor or the German government regarding damage done to the cathedral of Rheims are incorrect. On the contrary, the message says, the Prussian envoy at the Vatican explained to the Pontiff the real state of affairs. The latter expressed satisfaction at the information received.

It is announced that an additional \$17,500,000 has been subscribed to the war loan.

BOMB-RAID ON PARIS BY GERMAN AEROPLANE
(Continued From First Page.)

The guns of the fortress brought it down.

The foregoing ostensibly refers to the Zeppelin raid described in an earlier dispatch from Warsaw, by way of London.

BOMB DROPPING TOUR BY GERMAN ZEPPELIN
LONDON, September 27 (4:03 P. M.).—A German Zeppelin made a bomb dropping tour last night, visiting several Belgian cities, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ostend. The airship passed over Alost, Ghent, Dyzke, Middelbeke and Rollegem, dropping five bombs.

At Dyzke a man was fatally injured when a bomb struck a hospital near which he was standing. The building was badly damaged. Another bomb dropped at Rollegem, did no damage.

Returning by way of Thielt, the Zeppelin dropped two bombs on the gas works there, causing great damage. The airship then proceeded by way of Contrel, in the direction of France.

CHAFLIN IS ELIMINATED
In Reorganization, Creditors Will Have Complete Charge of Management.

NEW YORK, September 27.—John Chaflin, head of the H. B. Chaflin Co., is eliminated from participation in the reorganization of that company and has turned over to the creditors all his personal assets. It was learned tonight. The reorganization plan was given out tonight by James S. Alexander, chairman of the noteholders' committee, who said it distinctly was a creditors' plan, in that they will have complete charge of the management of the business.

The creditors will receive 15 per cent in cash and 85 per cent in three-year collateral notes. Five trustees will attend to the working out of the plan.

Both the Mercantile Stores Company, which will operate the twenty-three retail stores, and the H. B. Chaflin Corporation, which will be organized to take over the wholesale and jobbing business, will start business virtually without indebtedness.

TOO MANY RELIEF FUNDS
Miss Boardman Wants All Contributions Sent Through Red Cross.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, September 27.—Miss Mabel Boardman, executive chairman of the Red Cross, today urged all Americans to send their contributions to European war victims through the American Red Cross.

Miss Boardman termed it unfortunate that so many temporary committees have sprung into existence for war relief purposes. She cited that every country involved in the war, except Japan, had war relief committees in the United States.

Takes but a few drops to do the work. A mild, herbal liniment that is safe and pleasant to use. It has a pleasing odor—does not stain or leave a greasy residue.

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\$1.00 4-oz.—\$2.00 12-oz. bottle.
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Every man, woman and child in this city should have a savings account. We accept amounts of \$1 or more and allow 3% compound interest.
Capital \$3,000,000
Surplus and Profits \$1,550,000

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IT PAYS BOTH WAYS

"Our patrons must be pleased at any cost" is a business policy we adopted more than a quarter century ago.

How well it paid us is best shown by our large and ever increasing patronage.

It pays you because eyeglass satisfaction is assured in the first cost.

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Cost of Living a Problem

With warring Europe facing famine, and already calling for food supplies from America, this means sky-high prices here.

But there is one food that has not advanced in price---that food is

Grape-Nuts

Made from choicest wheat and barley, Grape-Nuts supplies great food-strength in concentrated, delicious form.

Grape-Nuts comes in wax-sealed packages, protected from moisture, dust and germs. Always fresh, crisp and appetizing.

Economical in ordinary times---

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--sold by Grocers everywhere.